Vol. III. Numb. 117.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amusements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the most

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick.

Perform'd by some of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the First and Second VOLUME, with the Assistance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Wednesday December 20th. to Friday December 22d. 1710.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. *IT is acknowledged by all, that the Ceremonies which the Church of* England *uses in her Liturgy are things in their own Nature indifferent; and yet those who refuse to communicate with her upon Account of those Ceremonies she pronounces Guilty of Schism; and Schism is pretended to be a Damnable Sin? Does not she therefore plainly change the Nature of those Ceremonies, and from being indifferent make them necessary Things as if commanded expresly of God? And what can you make of this but an Impeachment of Christian Liberty, or ensnaring of Mens Consciences?*

Your Humble Servant, J. M.

A. The Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, we acknowledg indeed to be Things indifferent in their own Nature, that is, such as may be either practised or forbore lawfully, where Authority has prescribed nothing concerning them. But every reasonable Man must grant that the Church has Power to constitute Ceremonies, for the sake of Decency and Order in the Publick Worship of God, which being once ordained, and by Publick Authority enjoined, cease to be indifferent for their Use, though they remain still so for their Nature; and of indifferent become so necessary, that a Man can neither without Sin refuse them, where Authority requires, nor use them, where Authority restraineth their Use. Notwithstanding our Church is far from the impious Presumption of making her Costitutions of equal Authority with the Laws of God: For by requiring Obedience to these Ceremonial Constitutions, She has no other Purpose than to reduce all her Children to a regular Uniformity in the outward Worship of God, and does not seek to draw any Opinion either of Divine Necessity upon the Constitution, or of effectual Holiness upon the Ceremony, as the Church of *Rome* doth. And as for the Prejudice that is pretended to be hereby given to *Christian* Liberty, this we say is rather a Cavil than a reasonable Objection; because the Liberty of a *Christian* to indifferent Things is known to consist in the Mind and Conscience, and is then only infringed, when the Conscience is bound by imposing upon it an Opinion of Necessity in the Doctrine itself that is proposed. But it is no Infringement of the Liberty of Conscience to bind a Man only to outward Obedience for Order's sake. To make all restraint of the outward Man in matters indifferent an Impeachment of *Christian* Liberty wou'd be to bring Anarchy into the Church, and overturn all Subjection and Obedience to lawful Authority. For it is in these indifferent and arbitrary Things only, that the immediate Power and Authority of Fathers, Masters and Rulers over their Inferiors, consists. For Things absolutely necessary, as commanded by God, Men are bound to do, whether Humane Authority require them or no; and Things absolutely unlawful, as prohibited by God, Men are bound not to do, whether Humane Authority forbid them or no. So that there remain only these indifferent Things, wherein the Obedience due to Superior Authority can be properly expressed. And if a Father or Master has Power to prescribe to his Child or Servant in indifferent Things, without the Imputation of restraining their *Christian* Liberty, by Parity of Reason, the Power of Church Governors to make Ecclesiastical Constitutions concerning indifferent Things, ought not to be interpreted to the prejudice of *Christian* Liberty.

Q. APOLLO, *Be pleased to inform me whether there be any Proposition in* Euclid, *which may serve as a Demonstration of the Proof of Multiplication by the Cross, and which it is; if there is none,*

whence

whence then doth that wonderful Property derive itself?

Your Admirer, S. T.

A. The introducing of the *Indian* numeral Characters into *Europe*, was undoubtedly that which gave the first Occasion for the Invention of this brief and expedite Operation, and therefore in all Probability it was not known in *Euclids* Time. The great excellency of these Characters is that the Place of them always discovers the Denomination, they bear; as the first Place to the right Hand shews that they bear Denomination of Unites the second of Tens, *&c.* Now upon the neglect of the Consideration of these Places of numbers, depends the novenary Proof both of Addition and Multiplication, which is only a manifold Addition. In Addition the novenary Proof is thus: The consideration of the Places of the Numbers being neglected, and 9 being deducted as often as it can be, if the remainder both in the Summ total, and in all the Members of Addition taken together be the same, the Addition is truly performed. For by neglecting the consideration of the Places of Numbers we suppose each Figure to signify only so many Unites, so that 46, for instance, is only $4 \div 6$. The Difficulty then to be explained is, how 9 being deducted as often as it can from 46, the remainder comes to be the same, whether this Number denote $4 \div 6$, *i. e.* 10 Unites, or $40 \div 6$, *i. e.* 4 Decads or Tens and 6 Unites: For 1 is the remainder in both Cases. Now the reason of this is partly that 9 is less by one than 10; so that as often as ever we reckon 10, so often we reckon 9 and one, as, $10 = 9$ and 1, *i. e.* $9 \div 1$. $20 = 9 \div 9$, and $1 \div 1$. *i. e.* $18 \div 2$. $30 = 9 \div 9 \div 9$, and $1 \div 1 \div 1$. *i. e.* $27 \div 3$, *&c.* Hence it is evident, that to respect the Place of Decads, that is, of the Numerator 1 in 10, 2 in 20, 3 in 30, *&c.* is no other than to add nines to the given Numerator, according to its Numeral *Ratio*, that is, 9 to 1, $9 \div 9$ to 2, $9 \div 9 \div 9$ to 3, *&c.* But it is the same Thing whether the nines be not added at all, or when added be again Subtracted. And therefore it is the same Thing, whether the Place of Decads be neglected (because this is only, not to add the nines) or to respect the same, the nines being deducted (because this is to deduct the nines before added.) What here said of the Place of Decads, may be shewn true of any other Place, suppose of Hundreds, Thousands, *&c.* Only it is to be observed that this holds true by the Deduction of 9, but of no other Number, for a reason too obvious to be explained: As also, that the novenary Proof itself holds true only by Numbers, the Places of which proceed in a decuple *Ratio*. And therefore we say that the Brevity of the novenary Proof depends also partly upon the decuple *Ratio* of the Places of Numbers. Thus far we have considered the novenary Proof as it is used in Addition; and because (as we have already observed) Multiplication is only a manifold Addition, the reason of the Operation in the one will discover itself to the considering Reader by what we have said of it in the other. For both depend upon the same Principles. We shall therefore conclude with this Observation, that novenary Proof though indeed admirably expedite is yet fallible. For it is manifest that the Places of Figures being changed, the value of them is also changed; in the mean Time there is no change made of the novenary Proof, because it has no regard to those Places. Notwithstanding because such a Transposition of Figures can scarce happen accidentally; this is not a Reason why we shou'd wholly reject this manner of Proof, especially since the admirable Brevity of it sufficiently answers for the possibility of its being false.

Q. Gentlemen. *A particular Friend of mine having Courted a very modest vertuous young Woman, 4 or 5 Years, both of equal Fortune, and both their Freinds against it, and he having expressed all the Love that a Man can express to ingage her Affections so far, that she Condescended to grant his Request, if he would ask her Parents Consent, which he resolving never to do, and she as resolute on the other side, never to Consent to have him unless he does. I desire to know if either of these are free to Marry any other, after keeping Company so many Years, they both having offers to their advantage.* Gentlemen, *your Answer with speed is earnestly desired by a frequent Reader of your Papers, and you will very much Oblige,*

Your Admirer and Humble Servant, A. B.

A. Since her Promise was conditional, and the Condition not perform'd, they are both at perfect Liberty to Marry whom they please. Their keeping Company so long may Reflect on their Discretion, but not be of Force to render their Marrying others, Unlawful.

POEMS.

Q. YE Bards, *I've been told,*
That Music *of Old,*
Such wonderful Matters hath done,
That more, or as great,
They never relate,
Of the God *of that Science, the* Sun.

They tell us (what's strange)
The Nature 'twill change,
Of Furies, *and render 'em Civil;*
Nay in former Age,
It quell'd the wild Rage
Of Saul's *most implacable* Devil.

Nay further (which is
Stranger than this)
Brute Creatures, which were not endew'd,
With Reason, to know
Whence soft Numbers *flow,*
An Harper *with Rapture pursu'd.*

But what's above all,
And most does extol,
The Magical Power of Strains,
Altho' I confess,
From me nothing less
A Faith, for believing obtains,

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Is, that Tuneful Notes,
From Strings or soft Throats,
Have Force for the giving a Motion,
To Stones and to Trees,
And things senseless as these,
Which is a ridiculous Notion.

To tell you the Truth,
I have from my Youth,
Lov'd Music *so far to delight me;*
I mean when I knew
Not, what else to do,
Then that wou'd a little invite me.

But as for to Charm me,
And th' Raptures alarm me,
It n[illegible] Pow'r to effect,
[illegible]ss shall find
Wise, of my Mind,
Who Fancies so fond will reject.

But Stupid they be,
To the highest degree,
Who fancy soft Passions it may,
To loud Rage provoke,
Then by a smooth stroke,
A violent Fury allay.

Now say, if this thought,
From Reason i'n't brought,
And that all my Notions are right,
And only weak Brains,
From Musical Strains,
Can reap any seeming Delight.

A. Much Pains you have taken,
To shew you're forsaken,
By Reasons, nay by Common-sense.
We fully believe,
'Tis hard to retrieve,
Your fallen Condition from thence.

The Wise and the Bright,
In *Music* Delight,
Which shews that Harmonions they be;
And thereby incline,
To a *Nature* Divine,
In which the Passions agree,

That *Strains* Magic find
The *Devil*, to bind,
Sacred Writ does sufficiently prove,
He knew very well,
'Twas in vain to Rebel,
'Gainst an *Influence* came from *above*.

As to moving of Trees,
And such things as these,
Alas you mistake the intent;
It ne'er was design'd,
To be took in kind,
But only a *Moral* was meant.

To shew that those Creatures,
So dull in their Natures,
That Musical lays cou'd not please;
Or charms 'em to hear,
More Stupid appear,
Than Stones, and insensible Trees.

APOLLO,

Q. *No longer you now*
Will a Prophet *be thought;*
Where now is the Peace,
You so certainly Taught;
By this time we were
To be Masters *of* Spain;
But Charles *and his Army,*
Are gone back again.

A. Altho' back they may be,
Retreated at length,
'Tis but to return with a
Far greater strength;
If's Forces to *Conquer*,
Sufficient were found,
Additions will aid 'em,
For *keeping their Ground*:
And yet *Charles* his Retreat
Like a Lion was made;
Which all his shockt Enemies,
Durst not invade:
Remember *Vendosme* (tho'
Anjou seem'd bold)
Thought Wiser to grant 'em,
A Bridge made of Gold.

☞ Any Person may have the *Index* to the Second Volume of the *British Apollo*, also whole Sets Bound or Unbound, and Single Sheets to make up Sets of the said Volume, of the Men in their Walks, or of *J. Mayo*, over against *Water-Lane, Fleet-Street.*

SIR,

THIS advised from the Hague, Dec. the 19. That it is now believ'd, that the Affair of sending Succours to King Charles III. will very speedily be concluded; That since the Departure of Prince Eugene, Count Zinzendorff has had a Conference withe Duke of Marlborough, and the Depnties of this State; and Expresses are dispatch'd, by the Imperial and Spanish Ministers, to the Courts of Vienna and Barcelona; That it is thought that the Emperor will add 3000 Foot to the 2000 Horse he is to furnish towards those Succours;

cours; That at least Prince Eugene promis'd, before he went away, to use his good Offices to persuade his Imperial Majesty to to do; That the Duke of Marlborough has had another Conference about the Succours to be sent to Spain; and they are now assur'd, that the Emperor will furnish 3000 Foot, who are to be paid by that Republick; That they are deliberating with Count Zinzendorff, about Means to re-place the Imperial Troops that are to be Transported to Catalonia, to the end the Duke of Savoy may have no reason to complain, that he is left in danger of being attack'd.

London, December, the 22d.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, Son to His Grace the Duke of Somerset, is made Governor of Tinmouth-Fort, in the room of General Meredith. Which is all from Yours, *&c.*

LOVE Intrigues.

*** Being CARDS curiously Engraven on Copper Plates with Figures, as well Serious as Comical, the Design being altogether New and Extraordinary, the like never before Published. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each Pack. *Proverbical Cards*. each Figure representing each Proverb to the Life. *Arithmetical Cards*, wherein the principal Rules are so truly stated, that a Person of the meanest Capacity may soon understand Accounts by the Perusal of them. *Mathematical Cards* and *Geographical Cards*, all finely Engraven on Copper with curious Figures. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each Pack. All Sold by *John Lenthall*, Stationer, at the *Talbot*, next the *Miter* Tavern, against St. *Dunstan's* Church, and *J. Mayo*, Printer and Stationer, over against *Water-Lane-end*, both in *Fleet-street*. Also, a New Map of the Kingdom of *England*, on two Large Sheets of Paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Front side of a good House, Situate in a Clear Airy Court, in Fleet-street, not far from Temple-Bar, is to be Lett, with great Conveniencies, commodious for five or six in Family. Enquire at Steward's Coffee-House, in Three-King-Court, Fleet street.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street*, any Person by Paying 4 *s.* for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, may secure to themselves 200. *Note*, Ten Persons, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* by them paid, received above 390 *l.* and Two others, in 14 Days will receive near 200 *l.* and after that time each Claim will amount to above 120 *l.* which will be daily more and more, till full, which sufficiently shews the Advantages of this Office are much greater than any other of this kind pretend to.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers was held at *Sadler's-Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on *Thursday*, *October* the 19, 1710, and a Second Six Trustees were added to the former, to whom Security is given, pursuant to the Proposals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office.

AT the Faithful Office of Insurance at the Widow Pratt's Coffee-House, in Cat-Eaton-Street, by St. Lawrence's-Church, nigh Guild-Hall; were lately opened Two Subscriptions upon Marriage, One of 5 *s.* which entitles the Insurer to 500 *l.* and the Other 2 *s.* 6 *d.* which entitles the Insurer to 250 *l.* and as many as Insure in both, will be entitled to 750 *l.* provided the Societies be compleat, otherwise in proportion. Note, any Person, if they come speedily may enter upon 3 Months.——At the same Place, are open'd Two Subscriptions on Births of Children, One of 5 *s.* and the Other 2 *s.* 6 *d.* where the Subscribers will be entitled to the respective Summs above mention'd. In both these Societies on Births, any Person may enter upon 6 Weeks or 2 Months, and so on to 5 Months and no further, by which means these Offices will undoubtedly subsist and be carried on from Year to Year. Note, that herein, we do not oblige any Person to Baptize their Children, but only to bring a Certificate that the Child liv'd 24 Hours after its Birth. Proposals may be had Gratis, at the Office, where constant Attendance is given.

FROM the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Bishopsgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that since the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the same is continued by his Widow and Administratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as usual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with such success, that above Fourteen hundred Persons have already subscribed, and it not doubted but it will be compleat within five or six Weeks, at which time they begin to pay Claims; the said Mr. Edwards having, before his death, caused 12 Trustees to be chosen or elected at Sadler's Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the said Trustees are resolved to support and encourage the said Widow and Administratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

The Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as usual.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST and OPERATOR, in Extraordinary to Her MAJESTY, who has been so successful in Couching the Cataract and Curing all other Curable Distempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Christopher's Church Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight these Persons under-nam'd. *Ann Jones* at *Newington-Butts*, born blind, brought to Sight in 5 minutes. *Susan Barns*, at Mr. *Haunches*, in the *Broad-way Westminster*, blind 11 Years, brought to Sight in 3 minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75 Years, restored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-Alley Goswell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, restored to Sight in 5 minutes. *William Dixon*, in *Chelsea-College*, aged 87, restor'd to Sight in 5 minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron Hill*, blind by Obstruction of the *Optick Nerves*. A Gentlewoman whose Mother lives at Justice *Constables* in *Goodman's-Fields*, the same. Mrs. *Jackson* in *Bell's-Close*, the same. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old-Soho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goswell-Street*. *Saywell Lathan*, at *Adam's-Coffee-House Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen*, in *Nightingal Lane*. *NOTE*, These with 235 others have been Cur'd since *Sept.* 1708. by the aforesaid Mr. *Grant*.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Most Excellent for all Persons to make their Writing-ink as black and as strong as they please. Each Six-penny Paper makes a Pint of the best, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by shaking or stirring it in so much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink spoiled by the Frost, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by most Stationers, Booksellers and Haberdashers in and about London, and by Shop-keepers in the chiefest Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be imposed on by any false Pretenders, Cheats or Countery feits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the best Ink in most parts of the World.

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